

Hayward Nominated.

M. L. Hayward the Unanimous Choice.

Judge Baker Withdraws from the Race and Moves to Make the Nomination of Judge Hayward

Unanimous---Geo. A. Murphy for
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Ticket

Governor---
M. L. HAYWARD, Nebraska City.
Lieutenant-Governor---
GEO. A. MURPHY, Beatrice.
Secretary of State---
C. DURAS, Wilber.
Auditor Public Accounts---
T. L. MATHEWS, Fremont.
Treasurer---
PETER MORTENSEN, Ord.
Superintendent Public Instruction---
JOHN F. SAYLOR, Lincoln.
Attorney General---
H. D. JACKSON, Neligh.
Land Commissioner---
A. F. WILLIAMS, Elk City.

THE CANDIDATES

Biographical Sketches of the New Republican Leaders.

Judge Monroe L. Hayward will be fifty-eight years of age on the 22d of next December. He was born in Williams, Essex county, New York, but came to Nebraska in 1867, settling in Nebraska City, where he has resided ever since, practicing law, in which he has been most successful. He has long been recognized as a man of great ability, an excellent orator, and had he sought political preferment in the past would doubtless have been much honored. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1875, and has presided over several state conventions. He served as a district judge of the Second judicial district, but declined to enter the competition for re-nomination. Besides the law he has also engaged in farming and stock raising, and is well posted on the needs of the farmer. He served two years as a soldier, enlisting at the first call for troops in 1861 in the Twenty-second New York infantry and served afterwards in the New York cavalry, in the Fifth regiment. He was honorably discharged for disability, read law and after a year spent at White-water, Wis., came to Nebraska.

GEORGE A. MURPHY.

George A. Murphy of Beatrice, nominee for lieutenant governor, is one of the bright young lawyers of the state. He was an acknowledged leader of the republican side in the state senate of 1897. His service in the senate qualifies him to provide over that body, as he will be required to do when elected lieutenant governor. He is an orator of great power and a good parliamentarian. Mr. Murphy was born in Stark county, Indiana, Christmas day 1858. At an early age he taught school and attended the northern Indiana college at Valparaiso. He graduated in 1881, read law two years in Chicago and elsewhere and began practice at Knox, Ind. After five years' practice he went to Beatrice. He stepped from the office of prosecuting attorney in Gage county into the state senate.

T. L. MATHEWS.

T. L. Mathews of Fremont, nominee for auditor, is forty-eight years old. Like all other nominees of the convention his personal character is above reproach. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but spent his youth and early manhood in Illinois. He has been in Nebraska a portion of the time for fifty years, having made his home at Fremont eight or nine years. He is in the real estate and loan business. Mr. Mathews organized the first state bank in Illinois under the new law. He was eight times elected clerk of Beards-town, Ill., served three years as deputy collector of revenue in Cass county, Ill., served five years as deputy county clerk, was editor and proprietor of the leading county paper for two years, was a member of the general assembly and helped organize the celebrated Logan still hunt. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held at Cleveland, Ohio. He is

Remark to Rise From Ashes.

BURNING, N. D., Aug. 11.—Insurance adjusters have begun to arrive, and the debris from the fire is being removed preparatory to the erection of new buildings. The Northern Pacific avers that it will erect a passenger depot, work to begin at once. The merchants burned out have rented vacant store rooms and all the carpenters in the city are at work repairing and preparing for new stocks of goods.

a member of several fraternal organizations and served as deputy grand master of the Workmen in Illinois.

JUDGE JACKSON.

Judge N. D. Jackson, nominee for attorney general, is one of the giants on the list, measuring six feet three and one-half inches in height. He was born in Iowa. He took a scientific course in 1854 in Oxford county, Me. He spent his early life in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and graduated in 1879. He came to Cedar Valley seminary in Iowa, read law in the law department of the university of Nebraska the same year, located at Oakdale and removed to Neligh in 1891. He served one term as district attorney under the old system and served one year as district judge. He was appointed judge by Governor Crounse to succeed W. V. Allen, who was elected United States senator. He was nominated by republicans at the close of his term, but was defeated, the district then being strong for fusion.

THE NEXT TREASURER.

Peter Mortensen, nominee for state treasurer, was not at the convention yesterday, and for that reason delegates did not get to see him. The nomination was not sought by Mr. Mortensen, but was thrust upon him. His friends can not say enough in his favor.

Mr. Mortensen is a Dane. He came to this country a penniless youth, took a home-stead in Nebraska, went to work with a will and has succeeded in life. He is now president of the First National bank of Ord, and his friends say he is honored by all his neighbors, who know him to be honest to a penny.

CENK DURAS.

C. Duran, candidate for secretary of state, is a Bohemian. He was a member of the state senate in 1887 and has served several terms as county treasurer of Saline county. His speech before the convention after his nomination showed him to be a man among men. His neighbors say he is fortunately gifted. He is conservative, gives important matters due consideration, but when he makes up his mind he takes a determined stand. In addition to these traits he is always on the right side of every question.

A. F. WILLIAMS.

A. F. Williams of Douglas county was the choice of the convention for land commissioner. He was called Farmer Williams, an appellation rightly applied to him, as he is a practical farmer and owns one of the finest farms in Douglas county. He is one who has not failed on the farm. He served six years as county commissioner of Douglas county and is now chairman of the republican county central committee.

Mr. Williams was born in Louis county, New York, February 12, 1854. His parents were farmers and he spent his early life on the farm. He was educated in the common schools and spent two years in the Townville academy. He removed to Illinois in 1868 and came to Nebraska in 1878. He has engaged in farming exclusively, all his life. His home is at Elk City, Douglas county.

J. F. SAYLOR.

J. F. Saylor, superintendent of the Lincoln public schools, is the nominee for state superintendent. Mr. Saylor was formerly connected with the Lincoln normal. He is well known to educators of Nebraska and Iowa, where he has spent most of his life.

Threaten to Quit Work.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—If the reduction adopted at the recent general convention of the united mine workers is obeyed all diggers in the Pittsburg district not receiving the district price will quit work today. Inasmuch as it is not generally known how many mines are running contrary to the Chicago agreement's provisions it cannot be estimated how many diggers the strike order will affect. The strike will probably center in the river region, where numerous mine owners are alleged to be constantly violating the agreement.

Corner Stone Laying.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 11.—The laying of the corner stone of the new capitol took place at noon today in the presence of a large gathering. The corner stone is that used in the historic capitol destroyed by fire in February, 1897. Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia delivered the oration. The original appropriation for the building was \$500,000, but it is estimated that it will cost between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 before it is completed.

MERRITT CONFIRMS IT

ELEVEN MEN KILLED AND THIRTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

Spaniards Oppose an Advance of American Troops and Suffer Severe Repulse-- Manila Must Soon Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The war department yesterday received the following cablegram from Hong Kong:

Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf.

To gain approach to city Green's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well; held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss, killed:

Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brade, Walter Brown, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noes, William Stillwagon. First California, Maurice Just, Eli Dawson. First Colorado, Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson. First California, Captain R. Richter, Private O. J. Edwards. Third artillery, Privates Charles W. Field, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

HONG KONG, Aug. 10.—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August 6, arrived here yesterday and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost eleven men killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral. The attack was made on the American camp between Cavite and Manila during the night of July 31. The Spanish troops, who numbered about 3,000 men, made several desperate charges on the American lines, but each time the fire of the Americans drove the Spaniards back, and finally broke the Spanish center, and the enemy retreated.

Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed and retreated into the brush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance. Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 men killed and wounded.

Merritt Confirms It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Merritt has cabled the war department a dispatch confirming the press reports of the battle at Manila.

Secretary Alger regards the Manila fight as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

General Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of the three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 400 officers and 10,464 men. They are the First California, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Utah, First Nebraska, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-Third United States infantry, the First California battery, the Astor battery and batteries G, H, K, and L, Third United States artillery.

General Green issued this address to the troops:

"The Brigadier-general commanding desires to thank the troops engaged last night for gallantry and skill displayed by them in repelling such a vigorous attack by largely superior forces of Spaniards. Not an inch of ground was yielded by the Tenth Pennsylvania infantry and Utah artillery stationed in the trenches. A battalion of the Third artillery and First California infantry moved forward to their support through a galling fire with the utmost intrepidity. The courage and steadiness shown by all in their engagement is worthy of the highest commendation."

Manila Must Soon Fall.

New York, Aug. 10.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World dated Manila, August 4, via Hong Kong, August 8, says:

The United States monitor Monterey arrived today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed. Two lighters were capsized in the attempt, and three natives were drowned.

Immediately after the arrival of the expedition, General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila.

The second brigade, under General Greene, comprises the Eighteenth regular infantry, Third artillery, engineers, signal corps and California, Colorado, Nebraska and Pennsylvania volunteers, Utah battery.

The two brigades number 9,000 men. Oregon troops garrison Cavite.

Five Die From Heat.

New York, Aug. 10.—Protracted high temperature and extreme humidity were the cause assigned for five deaths in this city yesterday. The victims were: DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, 56 years of age, said to have been a former inmate of the soldiers' home of Maine.

MRS. CATHERINE M'COY, Barbara Bergan, 74 years of age.

DOMENICO TROTAYORSA, aged 7 years.

AGNES PHILIP, 9 months old.

NOT YET AT WHITE HOUSE.

Reply Received by Cambon, Contents Kept Secret—President not Disposed to Yield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later another dispatch brought a second section and these kept coming uninterruptedly by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the reply had been received at ten minutes of 4 o'clock, when the last part was still to arrive.

In the meantime the cipher experts were at work, and by 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time pending the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rain storm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay of the remainder.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the president, as that depended largely upon some of the features of the reply, and upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompanies a document of this character. Neither at the White House nor at the state department was there any official knowledge that the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even should the ambassador receive the complete reply and instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document.

SPECULATION AS TO THE ANSWER.

Pending the official delivery of the answer speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance, it was accompanied by extended discussion, and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms. The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further discussion. All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Ladronez and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this program it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the United States senate, to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the president and cabinet decline to enter the field of discussion.

STAND BY FIRST PROPOSITION.

Late in the afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving: "The information that has come from Madrid about the action of Spanish cabinet indicates the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering these terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on these terms."

The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila, Manila bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the whole of Luzon island. As to the members of the cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

WILL GET THE ANSWER TODAY.

The concluding portion of the reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government last night, beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president at the cabinet meeting today, though no hour has been fixed.

Repair Ship a Success.

New York, Aug. 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The repair ship Vulcan is one of the naval successes of the existing war. That so wholly novel an adjunct to a modern fleet should prove its worth at once and so signally in the intricate nature of naval conflict is strong evidence, not only of the need which it has filled, but of the vigilance and foresight of the engineer-in-chief of the navy, with whom its design originated and under whose direction its plant has been installed.

SPAIN'S REPLY READY

THE CABINET AND QUEEN REGENT AGREE TO PEACE TERMS PROPOSED

The Answer on Its Way—Sent to Spanish Minister at Paris, and by Him to Washington—Content that Hostilities Will Cease.

MADRID, 12:20 p. m., Aug. 7.—Senator Sagasta has just concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms. The reason for postponing the cabinet council until 6 o'clock this evening is that the note is not yet fully drawn up.

The government believes that the United States will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the White House Tuesday.

As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended.

WANT HOSTILITIES TO CEASE.

9 a. m.—Until after the meeting of the cabinet council, which was set for 10 o'clock this morning it will be impossible to know accurately the text of Spain's answer to the American peace terms.

From a well informed source it is learned, however, that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace and which Spain accepts without reservation it points out that in order to avoid the definite negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of war it is expedient to agree beforehand to a suspension of hostilities.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

ANSWER ALREADY IN FRANCE.

10 p. m.—The cabinet council gathered after having completely confirmed the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Lecn de Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, tonight, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador, at Washington, will receive it tomorrow.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

SAGASTA HAS SHOWN PATIENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Today all the best authorities agree that the government has agreed to the American conditions. President McKinley turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that Porto Rico might be left for Spain and compensation sought elsewhere."

"Meanwhile Sagasta's extensive consultations seemed to leave no doubt that the nation was in peace."

"In all interviews Sagasta spoke with apparent frankness and a sincerity and personal disinterestedness that might well have disarmed all but the most hardened politicians. Even when it was suggested that he ought to leave to capable hands the task of concluding peace, he displayed no impatience or resentment. He even showed the most perfect courtesy to Senor Romero y Robledo, listening with rapt attention to his absurd proposals."

"As to the context of Spain's reply the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contentious matter, accept simply in principal the four demands of President McKinley's first communication and suggests an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand others affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war tending to prove that, as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected to pay a great indemnity, either in money or territory."

SEVENTEEN SPANIARDS KILLED.

News Received in Madrid of a Fight in Porto Rico.

MADRID, Aug. 7, 8 p. m.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spanish made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Ponce, P. R., Sunday Evening, Aug. 7.—(Via St. Thomas.)—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries, moved today through Yauco, toward Mava Cues.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama, with 10,000 men.

Reopens Italy's Demands.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 8, via Galveston.—It is understood in local circles that congress is holding a secret session at Bogota discussing the matter of the settlement of the Cerro claim. The dissatisfaction over the eventual forced settlement of the claim and the consequent drain upon Colombia's resources is beginning to create much bitter feeling throughout the country. Even the Italian colonies at Baranquilla and other ports are resenting the action of the Italian government.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

In some localities the corn is much the worse for dry weather.

Opalalla people find it profitable to market their live stock in Denver.

The city council of Kearney recently paid \$200 for a new street grader.

Bethany does not expect street car service until the college debt is paid.

A field of barley in Stanton county was threshed the other day, and yielded forty bushels per acre.

Joe Leach Jr., of Niobrara stopped on a nail and it went clear through his foot. Lockjaw, it is feared, will result.

The five-year old son of P. M. Carrión of North Platte was bitten by a rattlesnake and died in about five hours.

Most of the Omaha Indians are away on their annual visit to the territory down south of the Red Land up north.

The Randolph Times editor is trying to start a movement for the purchase of fire fighting facilities for the use of his city.

Colonel Enos of the Stanton Picked put in a whole day at the exposition and saw but one man in an intoxicated condition.

The Norfolk News claims to have discovered that the best kind of appetizer is an hour's work before breakfast, in a weed patch.

A system of telephone fire alarms is being talked about at North Platte and it will probably be put into operation before very long.

J. R. Dalgh of Boone county, lost his dwelling by fire. The good people are raising a fund by subscription to build him another.

The Kearney Sun believes that about the most refreshing thing one can come in contact with these days is a man who thinks for himself.

The nine guests of the jail-keeper at South Omaha made a heroic attempt to break out this week, but were discovered in time to block the game.

Chinch bugs have made their appearance in Phelps county and every effort is being made to exterminate them before much damage is done.

E. P. Wilson, professor of higher English and history in the Lincoln Normal university, is to be principal of the Niobrara schools for the ensuing year.

The marshal of Norfolk offers 10 cents apiece for any and all dogs in the city upon which the taxes have not been paid, and the small boys are reaping the benefit.

At Norfolk they say that any widow who is wise will, instead of being content with 5 or 6 per cent interest, invest her cash in a house that will yield \$10 a month rent.

Col. John Ritchie who came to this state way back in 1856 and has stood up for it ever since, died last week at his home in Papillon. He was eighty-seven years old.

Albert Grant, a perennial tourist, was gathered in at North Platte the other day, and given thirty hours' work on the street and fined \$6 for having no visible means of support.

The boys of Blair are willing to state upon oath that they have a trick bicycle rider among them who can crawl through the spokes of his wheel while the same stands upright.

Madison W. Stuckey, the Lexington young man who recently died suddenly and unexpectedly in Denver, carried \$9,500 insurance in various fraternal and old line insurance companies.

John McCaffrey, of Bee, has given bond in the sum of \$500 that he will come into court at the proper time and make answer to the charge of having run a "hole in the wall" contrary to law.

The shipment of wool from Kimball has already amounted to about 100,000 pounds this season and fully half as much more is ready to be marketed. The revenue from this source will be no small thing this year.

Randolph Times: Don't worry, banish all annoying thoughts; pay up your printer and sleep the slumber of contentment. Prosperity is here, ripening fields promise flowing shekels and the editor needs a new straw hat.

L. E. Cooley, who served as county superintendent of schools in Butler county for four years, has been occupying the same position in Pattawatomie county, Oklahoma, for two years, and is again a candidate for re-nomination on the democratic ticket.

L. W. Saums has one of the finest fruit farms in Washington county. He has twenty-three acres of orchard containing 3,000 trees of many varieties, nine acres of thrifty grapes and four acres of blackberries, from which he will sell 10,000 quarts this year.

Quad had left \$75 Fourth of July unds after paying all expenses and the committee will use it in paying for the medical attendance of those injured in the sham battle during the celebration, on that day. It's a wise and magnanimous apportion and no doubt the injured ones will feel very grateful.

A pair of fond parents left their three-month-old baby lying alone all day in a wagon at Ansley, while they enjoyed the Fourth of July celebration. Which moves the editor of the Chronicle to doubt the universality of motherly love.

The York Republican is authority for the statement that York dealers have sold over \$40,000 worth of threshing machine outfits in the past few weeks. This is a good deal of money to invest in threshing machines by the farmers in one county.